

The King's Garb



The Four Big Battles Issue - April ASXXXCVI (2003 A.D.)

**“The purpose of all war is ultimately peace.”
-Saint Augustine**

So, when I was sitting down trying to figure out what the heck I should write this month's Garb about I thought of the current events going on right now in Iraq. War is as old as humanity itself, and the Middle Ages certainly had their fair share.

I thought I would do an issue of the Garb with the four battles which I think had the greatest effect that took place in the Middle Ages. You certainly have the right to agree or disagree with my picks, but as with any choice you have to narrow the options down somewhere.

I think all of the battles can leave you with a very good question as to what would have happened if they had went the other way. If the Muslims had won the Battle of Tours, would Europe be prominently Islamic now? If the Normans had lost the Battle of Hastings, what would Britain look like now? If the Crusaders had lost the Battle for Jerusalem in the First Crusade, would there have been any Crusades after that? If the French had won the Battle of Agincourt would I be drinking wine with my Le Big Mac?

But enough philosophizing, lets get on with it. My Interesting Fact o' the Month is that three of these battles involved the French and they actually won two of them! I guess they must have been in a slump the last century or so...

Your chronicler,
APMATYΣ
Armatus

From the Baron & Baroness...

Hail Mighty Myrg!!

The winds of spring are finally upon us and so we turn our thoughts towards warmer activities.

Plans for Spring Champions are well underway and we look forward to witnessing the competitions to be held that day. The Rapier fighters have been working hard at practice and we hear grand tales of the efforts of the artisans so the Championship tournaments should be something to behold. In addition, we will be polling the Barony regarding support for the continuation of our term. Further details can be obtained from our Seneschale, Baroness Shunzei.

There are also plans afoot for the development of the Quad War site. The Barony has committed to build showers this year. Baron Gareth is spearheading this project so questions should be directed to him.

We offer our congratulations to His Excellency, Baron Alfheim, and Her Excellency, Baroness Adeline on their vigils for acceptance into the Order of the Pelican.

We are in service to Barony, Principality, Kingdom, and the Dream

Raoul & Roxanne
Baron & Baroness of Myrgan Wood

The Cover is a 15th century British illustration of the Battle of Agincourt.

Battle of Tours (or Poitiers) 732 – The End of the Muslim Invasion of France

The Battle of Tours, also known as the Battle of Poitiers, was a battle that ended the Muslim advance into France in 732. Though the specific battle may not have been completely critical it did mark an end to the invasion. Had the result been different, Europe would likely be a very different place today. Here are three contemporary accounts of the battle.

“Near the river Owar [Loire], the two great hosts of the two languages and the two creeds were set in array against each other. The hearts of [Muslim leader] Abderrahman, his captains and his men were filled with wrath and pride, and they were the first to begin to fight. The Moslem horsemen dashed fierce and frequent forward against the battalions of the Franks, who resisted manfully, and many fell dead on either side, until the going down of the sun.

Night parted the two armies, but in the gray of the morning the Muslims returned to the battle. Their cavaliers had soon hewn their way into the center of the Christian host. But many of the Moslems were fearful for the safety of the spoil which they had stored in their tents, and a false cry arose in their ranks that some of the enemy were plundering the camp; whereupon several squadrons of the Moslem horsemen rode off to protect their tents. But it seemed as if they fled; and all the host was troubled.

And while Abderrahman strove to check their tumult, and to lead them back to battle, the warriors of the Franks came around him, and he was pierced through with many spears, so that he died. Then all the host fled before the enemy, and many died in the flight.”

-anonymous Arab chronicler

“For almost seven days the two armies watched one another, waiting anxiously the moment for joining the struggle. Finally they made ready for combat. And in the shock of the battle the men of the North seemed like a sea that cannot be moved. Firmly they stood, one close to another, forming as it were a bulwark of ice; and with great blows of their swords they hewed down the Arabs....

At last night sundered the combatants. The Franks with misgivings lowered their blades, and beholding the numberless tents of the Arabs, prepared themselves for another battle the next day....Unaware that [the tents] were utterly empty, and fearful lest within the phalanxes of the Saracens were drawn up for combat, they sent out spies to ascertain the facts. These spies discovered that all the squadrons of the "Ishmaelites" had vanished. In fact, during the night they had fled with the greatest silence, seeking with all speed their home land.

The Europeans, uncertain and fearful, lest they were merely hidden in order to come back by ambushments, sent scouting parties everywhere, but to their great amazement found nothing. Then without troubling to pursue the fugitives, they contented themselves with sharing the spoils and returned right gladly to their own country.”

-Isidore of Beja's Chronicle

“The Muslims planned to go to Tours to destroy the Church of St. Martin, the city, and the whole country. Then came against them the glorious Prince Charles, at the head of his whole force. He drew up his host, and he fought as fiercely as the hungry wolf falls upon the stag.

By the grace of Our Lord, he wrought a great slaughter upon the enemies of Christian faith, so that—as history bears witness—he slew in that battle 300,000 men, likewise their king by name Abderrahman. Then was he [Charles] first called "Martel," for as a hammer of iron, of steel, and of every other metal, even so he dashed and smote in the battle all his enemies. And what was the greatest marvel of all, he only lost in that battle 1,500 men.”

-The Chronicle of St. Denis

The Battle of Hastings 1066 - The Norman Invasion of England

(edited from - <http://www.battle1066.com/intro.shtml>)

As was traditional in Norman assaults, the front row which consisted of archers, began to let loose their arrows in a concentrated barrage. This resulted in a limited success, due to the Saxon tactic of using the shield wall. The English had never used bows and arrows in battle and therefore could not return fire. This became a problem to William because it required an exchange of arrows to keep the ammunition levels up. The Normans, soon ran out of arrows.

The Saxon line, on high ground, was virtually untouched. The arrows had done little damage. William ordered his foot soldiers forward. The English now responded. Not only were traditional weapons used but anything that could be collected in the vicinity. This would include rocks and home made slingshots which were particularly effective on the higher ground which afforded extra range. The barrage was very effective, and heavy casualties were inflicted on them and forced William to use his cavalry. Ordering them to charge on the still intact shield wall, their tactics would have been to advance as close as possible and release their spears whilst turning back down the slope where a fresh spear could be collected. Against the shield wall this proved rather ineffective. The cavalry and infantry charges continued, but they could not break down the shield wall. By about 12:00, the Normans were feeling the effect of the Saxon tactics. The Bretons on the left were having a particularly difficult time. They began to retreat back down the hill. Panic was now beginning to trickle from left to right.

Rumour started to spread along the ranks that William had been killed. If this was so the battle would have been over. The panic was now widespread amongst the Normans. The Bretons were now in full retreat back down the hill. The Saxons followed in hot pursuit inflicting carnage on them. The Bretons were slowed down on the lower slopes by the stream and marshy ground below them. This allowed the Saxons to inflict more casualties on them.

William decided to expose his face to his men to prove that he was still alive. Removing or lifting his helmet, he rode along the ranks that still existed to dispel the rumour. This seems to have had some effect. Bishop Odo seeing what was happening on the left flank, gathered up a number of his confused cavalry and rode to the area where the Saxons had advanced to. Seeing the horses advancing, they broke off battle and tried to return to their lines. The uphill trek was too far and they were cut down by the cavalry before they reached there.

William was rather stuck for ideas mostly because of the terrain. He could not try a flanking movement because of the trees and forest on either side. He was finding it difficult if not impossible to break the Saxon shield wall tactic, especially on a slope as steep as this. What he planned to do was to entice the Saxons forward using a tactic that has been discussed ever since. It has been called the "feigned retreat". Observing what had happened on his left flank with the Bretons. If he could simulate that, and draw the Saxons forward, he might have a chance. Many historians have debated whether such a thing can possibly be pre-arranged in the heat of battle. Usually those that have had any military experience say in can't. But the fact is that it was supposed to have been the deciding factor in this battle. The English lost, so something drastic must have gone dreadfully wrong with Harold's tactics. Whatever was the truth, this is the story that survived nearly a thousand years.

William had to decide, if he was going to attempt the feigned retreat tactic. How could he draw the Saxons forward by giving the impression that it was a genuine retreat, and not what it actually was, a tactic? To this end he resumed battle. His infantry advanced but with limited success. He had briefed his cavalry, who would be responsible for putting his plan into operation. There was no way his infantry could all have been informed of this plan and were probably used as cannon fodder to the overall picture. The cavalry advanced up the hill and engaged the Saxons and gave the impression that they were turning and running. How the Saxons came to this conclusion is still unclear in the melee. It must have been pre planned that they all turned away at the same time to make it seem as though some order to retreat had been given. Whatever the Norman cavalry did, it forced the Saxon army to break ranks and follow them down the slope.

It is written that William used the feigned attack at least twice. Harold still held a reasonably strong position at the high point of the ridge. It was at this point that William risked everything. It was getting late, and the battle had to be concluded one way or another. William decided to use another plan. His archers who had run out of arrows in the early stages, were brought up close to the battle lines where they could collect their arrows. Firing over the heads of their own men so that they would land on the rear English lines, caused a number of casualties.

It was at this point in the battle it is thought that a stray arrow killed or injured Harold by inflicting a wound in the eye. There is scant evidence to show that this is how Harold died. It is mainly taken from scene in the Bayeux Tapestry. The death of Harold soon spread amongst his men, causing derision. William ordered his infantry to stage a full frontal attack on the Saxon line. Fighting to the point of impossibility, the Saxons retreated up the hill and into the forest on the other side, possibly in the direction of London taking any horses that had been withdrawn for safety. The battlefield was littered with the dead and injured of both sides and Norman horses. The Saxon line was now broken. All that was left was a mopping up operation and the Kings housecarls who were prepared to continue the fight. They valiantly surrounded their dead or dying king and with their battle-axes and swords, fought almost to the last man, as was their tradition. The Normans finally broke through where they saw the King lying. A knight run his sword through his thigh or decapitated his leg. This so infuriated William that he stripped him of his knighthood and threw him out of the army. The ridge was captured. William had won against all the odds.

Spring Faire - April 12th in Vatnsdalr (Edmonton, AB)

The Canton of Vatnsdalr invites all gentles to join them in celebration of spring. The day's events will include heavy and rapier prize tourneys, dancing, musical entertainment, and a fabulous feast. We are also holding an Arts and Sciences display – we would like to see people bring their creations so that our populace can see the wonderful things that everyone is doing. We would especially like to see Kingdom A&S entrants bring their entries, so that those who could not attend the competition can see the efforts of all those who participated.

Vicountess Inga the Unfettered's Heavy Prize Tourney

HE Inga so enjoyed hosting the two previous Spring Faire heavy tourneys that she plans to do it again! Come out and fight in the tourney, and win fabulous prizes. For further information please contact Vicountess Inga (Michelle Height) at michelle.height@ualberta.ca

HL Dante Machiavelli's Rapier Prize Tourney

HL Dante will be holding a rapier prize tourney. Please note that there is a \$3 entry fee for rapier combatants.

Arts and Sciences Display

The A&S display tables will be open from 9:30 AM (site opening) until 4:30 PM. We welcome all display items. Please let us know if you have any special needs for your display – we will do our best to accommodate them.

Event Schedule:

9:30 AM Site opens. A&S display begins.

10:00 AM Rapier Tourney lists open.

11:00 AM – 1:30 PM Rapier Prize Tourney.

12:00 PM Heavy Tourney lists open.

1:00 PM – 3:00 PM Heavy Prize Tourney.

2:00 PM – 4:00 PM Dancing.

4:30 PM A&S display ends. Please remove display items to allow the tables to be used for the feast.

5:00 PM Bar opens.

5:30 PM Feast begins.

Autocrat: Ceis of Ravensrift (mka Bridget Stirling), 3912-57th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T6L 1B6, (780) 461-3955, bridget_stirling@hotmail.com

Feastocrat: Cameron Stewart (Chad Bolster) the_bolsters@shaw.ca or (780) 454-1486.

Site Info: The event will be held at Kilkenny Community Hall, at 14910-72nd Street, Edmonton, Alberta. The site opens at 9:30 AM and closes at 12:00 AM. Feast begins at 5:30 PM.

Fees: Feast: \$18.00 with membership, \$22.00 for non-members (includes non-member surcharge), \$12.00 for children 12 and under. Site only: \$10, \$14 with surcharge. Make cheques payable to Alberta Society for Creative Anachronism. Please note that pre-registration and pre-payment are required for this event and must be received by March 28, 2003.

Directions: From the north, west, or east, take the Yellowhead Trail (Highway 16) to 66th Street, then turn north (left if coming from the west, right if coming from the east). Continue north to 149th Avenue, then turn west (left). Follow 149th Avenue to 72nd Street, then turn north (right). Go 100 meters, then turn left into the parking lot. From the south, take Highway 2 north to Edmonton. This will become Gateway Boulevard. Turn east (right) at 63rd Avenue. This will shortly bend northeast and become Argyll Road. Turn north (left) at 75th Street (this will be about a 45 degree corner). Follow 75th Street north; it will become Wayne Gretzky Drive (formerly known as the Capilano Freeway). Continue across the river until you get to the signs for Fort Road. Get on to Fort Road going northeast. At 66th Street, turn north (left, this will be another 45 degree corner), then follow 66th Street north and follow directions above.

The Battle for Jerusalem 1099 – The Grande Finale of the First Crusade

A.C. Krey. *The First Crusade: The Accounts of Eye-witnesses and Participants*. (Princeton: 1921)

At length, our leaders decided to beleaguer the city with siege machines, so that we might enter and worship the Saviour at the Holy Sepulchre. They constructed wooden towers and many other siege machines. Duke Godfrey made a wooden tower and other siege devices, and Count Raymond did the same, although it was necessary to bring wood from a considerable distance. However, when the Saracens saw our men engaged in this work, they greatly strengthened the fortifications of the city and increased the height of the turrets at night. On a certain Sabbath night, the leaders, after having decided which parts of the wall were weakest, dragged the tower and the machines to the eastern side of the city. Moreover, we set up the tower at earliest dawn and equipped and covered it on the first, second, and third days of the week. The Count of St. Gilles erected his tower on the plain to the south of the city.

While all this was going on, our water supply was so limited that no one could buy enough water for one denarius to satisfy or quench his thirst. Both day and night, on the fourth and fifth days of the week, we made a determined attack on the city from all sides. However, before we made this assault on the city, the bishops and priests persuaded all, by exhorting and preaching, to honor the Lord by marching around Jerusalem in a great procession, and to prepare for battle by prayer, fasting, and almsgiving. Early on the sixth day of the week we again attacked the city on all sides, but as the assault was unsuccessful, we were all astounded and fearful. However, when the hour approached on which our Lord Jesus Christ deigned to suffer on the Cross for us, our knights began to fight bravely in one of the towers--namely, the party with Duke Godfrey and his brother, Count Eustace. One of our knights, named Lethold, clambered up the wall of the city, and no sooner had he ascended than the defenders fled from the walls and through the city. Our men followed, killing and slaying even to the Temple of Solomon, where the slaughter was so great that our men waded in blood up to their ankles...

Count Raymond brought his army and his tower up near the wall from the south, but between the tower and the wall there was a very deep ditch. Then our men took counsel how they might fill it, and had it proclaimed by heralds that anyone who carried three stones to the ditch would receive one denarius. The work of filling it required three days and three nights, and when at length the ditch was filled, they moved the tower up to the wall, but the men defending this portion of the wall fought desperately with stones and fire. When the Count heard that the Franks were already in the city, he said to his men, "Why do you loiter? Lo, the Franks are even now within the city." The Emir who commanded the Tower of St. David surrendered to the Count and opened that gate at which the pilgrims had always been accustomed to pay tribute. But this time the pilgrims entered the city, pursuing and killing the Saracens up to the Temple of Solomon, where the enemy gathered in force. The battle raged throughout the day, so that the Temple was covered with their blood. When the pagans had been overcome, our men seized great numbers, both men and women, either killing them or keeping them captive, as they wished. On the roof of the Temple a great number of pagans of both sexes had assembled, and these were taken under the protection of Tancred and Gaston of Beert. Afterward, the army scattered throughout the city and took possession of the gold and silver, the horses and mules, and the houses filled with goods of all kinds.

Myrgan Wood Spring Champions - April 26, 2003 Saskatoon, SK

It is time once again for the best of Myrgan Wood to shine. Join us April 26, 2003, and bear witness as Myrgan Wood's new Rapier and Arts and Science Champions are chosen. The event will be held at the Cosmopolitan Senior Citizen Center at 614 11th Street East S7N 3Y2 in Saskatoon.

Directions to the hall:

From the North: Hwys. 11 & 12 become Idylwyld Dr. Keep going. Turn east (left) onto 19th St. becomes Broadway Ave., as you cross the bridge (keep right). Turn east (left) onto 11th St.

From the West: Hwys. 7 & 14 become 22nd Street. Turn south (right) onto Idylwyld Dr. and see above.

From the East: Hwy. 5 becomes College Dr. Turn south (left) onto Clarence Ave. (top of the bridge). Turn west (right) onto 12th St. Turn south (left) onto Dufferin Ave. Turn west (right) onto 11th St.

From the South & East: Hwy. 16 becomes Circle Dr. Hwy. 11 exit right onto Circle Dr. westbound. Turn north (right) onto Clarence Ave. Turn west (left) onto Taylor St. Turn north (right) onto Broadway Ave. Turn east (right) onto 11th St.

The Rapier Tournament is being arranged By Lord Dietrich outgoing Rapier Champion of Myrgan Wood. Lady Gabrielle Caterina Salviati, Myrgan Woods outgoing A&S champion will host the A&S Championship which will be ongoing though the day with the winners announced at Evening Court.

Schedule:

10:00 Hall opens

10:30-11:30 Rapier and A&S List Open

12:00 Rapier

3:00 Armored Prize Tourney hosted by Ewan of Loch Fynne

Dance classes will be offered during the day for those who want to brush up on their Bransle, etc.

Now for something Different: Following the day's events there will be a Dessert Banquet and Masked Ball. That's right no feast time will be given, so all Gentles should arrange for an off board meal prior to dessert being served at approximately 7:00 p.m. Court to follow and finally the Masked Ball as royalty decree, with some live music provided by the Troubadour de Bois. Prizes will be awarded for masks in a number of areas.

Cost:

Non members \$16

SCA Members \$10 proof of membership will be required

Make cheques payable to Myrgan Wood - SCA

Reservations and questions can be directed to the Autocrat Lord Hamish MacCarraig MKA Pat Nixon at sean131@yahoo.com or 304 Gladmer Park Saskatoon Sk. S7J 2X3

The Battle of Agincourt

by Christopher Hamme originally published in *British Heritage* February 2000

The Hundred Years War, fought intermittently from 1337 to 1453, erupted over the Plantagenet kings' rather weak claim to the French throne, which they based on Edward II's marriage to Isabella, daughter of France's King Philip IV. Although that claim had grown rather stale by the time Henry V rose to power, he pressed it through force of arms. In a series of brilliant military campaigns, he conquered much of France, and married Catherine, daughter of the French King, Charles VI.

The most prominent and decisive of Henry's battles occurred at Agincourt, where the French army attempted to halt Henry's advance. After a hard rain the previous night, the morning of 25th October, 1415, dawned wet and cold. Both the English and French took up positions in a clearing between the woods of Tremecourt and Agincourt--a gap that spanned about three-quarters of a mile at its widest point. Both armies were in a miserable state. Henry's small force had marched 270 miles since arriving in France, averaging about 20 miles a day, and had already nearly exhausted itself in attacking and capturing the town of Harfleur. Food was running low and a number of men were sick with dysentery. It had rained almost continuously throughout their march.

As for the French, they were trying to cope, none too successfully, with the soggy fields between the two woods. Mud covered everything, and most of the soldiers had gotten little sleep the night before as they laboured to keep their armour clean and dry. Military discipline began to break down even before the battle had begun, and by 11.00 the army was completely disorganized.

The French had come to Agincourt with an overdose of confidence, sure of their ability to crush the small English army. Poor leadership, however, completely negated their advantage in numbers and morale. When things began to go bad, French leaders were more concerned with avoiding responsibility than with restoring order.

Henry noticed the confusion in the French ranks and decided to make the first move. English archers fired once, provoking a chaotic, spontaneous charge from the French, in complete disregard for their leaders' commands. When this happened, the size of the French army actually worked against them. The woods of Tremecourt and Agincourt hemmed them into such a narrow front that the majority of the French troops bunched up in the rear, unable to get into the fight. In their eagerness to engage the English, foot soldiers fell and trampled each other. Cavalry horses became mired in the soggy ground, and knights in their heavy armour sank into the mud and suffocated.

By contrast, Henry's small army could easily deploy, allowing it to fight at full strength. And Henry had the perfect weapon to use against thickly massed enemy soldiers--one that more than made up for his numerical disadvantage. Agincourt became famous as the greatest victory of British archers.

The Welsh had introduced the longbow roughly 600 years before the Battle of Agincourt, but the weapon had been neglected and often misused in battle. Prior to Agincourt, most archers held their bows horizontally while drawing the arrows back to the waist. This method greatly reduced the bow's range and effectiveness. At Agincourt, Henry's archers employed the superior technique of holding their bows vertically and drawing the arrows back to their ears. The English bowmen could shoot nine arrows per minute and hit targets at 400 yards. Their proficiency took the French completely by surprise.

While the archers decimated the French ranks, Henry's army completely neutralized the enemy's most dangerous weapon--its powerful cavalry. In anticipation of the battle, the English prepared sharpened wooden stakes, which they planted into the ground at an angle, facing the French. Many charging French soldiers and horses impaled themselves on these obstacles, behind which Henry's bowmen could do their work unhindered.

By noon, the battle was over, with the remnant of the French army standing in defeat. Henry's army suffered only about 500 casualties, while the French had lost nearly half their forces in a single hour. The English won the day through a combination of advantages, both strategic and natural. Against these, the French superiority in numbers mattered little. Shakespeare's "band of brothers" stood united on Saint Crispin's Day, and with the French army so heavily defeated at Agincourt, Henry V and his army pressed onward through France, closing the book on Agincourt and opening up another chapter in the Hundred Years War.

Cruel Henry?

One of the most controversial elements of the Battle of Agincourt was King Henry's decision to execute his French prisoners during the fighting. At the time, such blatantly brutal practice was unheard of. Henry has borne the harsh judgment of history for his actions.

In the heat of battle, Henry noticed that one segment of his army had been caught off-guard and was in serious danger. The only soldiers available to reinforce his line were those guarding prisoners. To reassign them meant risking the prisoners' escape, or worse, having them turn on their captors.

Henry chose the more ruthless but less risky course and ordered the prisoners to be executed. It was a decision borne of necessity during battle, rather than personal malice, but one which nevertheless inflamed the French to greater resistance and set the stage for further rounds of slaughter in the seemingly endless Anglo-French wars.

Baronial Poll of Confidence

As Baron Raoul and Baroness Roxanne are coming towards the end of their first three year term as Baron and Baroness and they have decided that they would like to continue for another three year term, the Populace of Myrgan Wood will be polled for their support of the Baron and Baroness. This polling will take place at the Spring A&S Championship and will be organized by our glorious Seneschal. All residents of the Barony as well as any Sergeantry outside of its borders are eligible to vote. I would encourage everyone who can to vote. If anyone who would like to vote cannot make it to Spring A&S Championship event, contact the Seneschal at the email/phone number/address listed on the next page to make arrangements.

A Tale of Woe...

It seems a certain Chronicler who will remain nameless has lost his minutes from the last business meeting. The most important point from the meeting is given above. If the notes appear in the coming weeks they will appear in next months Garb. Sorry for any inconvenience....

Regular Events

Monthly Tavern & Business Meeting held first Wednesday of the month in the Unitarian Hall (912 Idylwyld Dr. North) at 7pm.

Fighting Practice is held:

-every Sunday at 2pm on the UofS campus, 144 Kirk Hall

-every Wednesday at 7pm, at City Park Collegiate

Humboldt Fight Practise

-the first Monday of the month in Humboldt at 7pm (Please contact Viscount Sir Gunther if you would like to attend (306)682-1984)

Various Events

April

Spring Faire in Veraquilon - April 12

Mask Making Class – April 14

Silver Arrow in Bitter End - April 19

A&S and Rapier Champions in Myrgan Wood - April 26

May

Beltaine in Montengarde - May 3

Borealis A&S/Rapier Champions in Vinjar- May 10

An Tir Crown - May 17

Cold Keep Champions - May 24

Pillage Practice in Sigelhundas - May 31

June

Avacal Coronet in Cold Keep - June 7

To the Bitter End in Bitter End - June 14

Dragonslayer in Montengarde - June 21

Quad War - June 28th

July

Celtic Games in Myrgan Wood- July 12

An Tir Coronation - July 19

Rivendell Challenge in Montengarde - July 26



Web Links

The SCA Corporate Homepage <http://www.sca.org/>
The Kingdom of An Tir's Homepage <http://www.antir.sca.org/>
The Principality of Avacal's Homepage <http://avacal.antir.sca.org>
Myrgan Wood's Homepage <http://www.theringlord.com/mw/>

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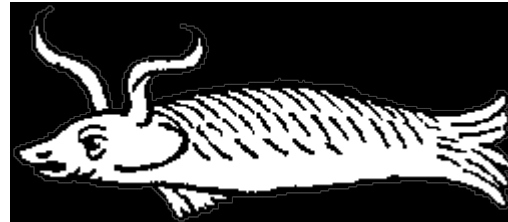
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